

Whereas the Lumberjacks have won 30 Big Sky Conference Men's Cross Country Championships since 1970;

Whereas the Lumberjacks have appeared at the NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship 31 times;

Whereas the victory of the Lumberjacks in 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship represents the sixth national championship in the history of the Northern Arizona University men's cross country program;

Whereas the 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship signifies the sixth national championship in seven years and third national championship in a row for the Lumberjacks;

Whereas the 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship represents the second "three-peat" for the Lumberjacks after having won national championships in 2016, 2017, and 2018, and 2020, 2021, and 2022;

Whereas the Lumberjacks finished as the runner-up at NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championships in 1988, 1995, 2013, and 2019;

Whereas, at the 2022 Men's NCAA Cross Country National Championship, remarkable performances by Lumberjack runners included—

(1) Nico Young finishing second overall with a time of 28:44.5;

(2) Drew Bosley finishing third overall with a time of 28:55.9;

(3) Santiago Prosser finishing 19th overall with a time of 29:19.5;

(4) Brodey Hasty finishing 25th overall with a time of 29:27.2;

(5) George Kusche finishing 39th overall with a time of 29:34.9;

(6) Ryan Raff finishing 88th overall with a time of 30:08.6; and

(7) Colin Sahlman finishing 151st overall with a time of 30:37.0;

Whereas 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country All-American honors were awarded to the top 5 Lumberjacks runners—

(1) Nico Young, who earned his third All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2020 and 2021;

(2) Drew Bosley, who earned his third All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2019 and 2021;

(3) Brodey Hasty, who earned his second All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2021;

(4) George Kusche, who earned his second All-American honor, after also earning the honor in 2021; and

(5) Santiago Prosser, who earned his first All-American honor;

Whereas Ryan Raff has been a member of 4 Lumberjacks NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship teams, in 2018, 2020, 2021, and 2022;

Whereas the top 5 Lumberjacks runners enabled the Lumberjacks to claim the 2022 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championship in the first ever tie-break over the Oklahoma State University Cowboys by a score of 3 to 2;

Whereas Northern Arizona University Director of Cross Country and Track & Field Mike Smith has become a distinguished coach and leader in the cross country community, which is evidenced by his—

(1) leadership of the Lumberjacks to 5 NCAA Men's Cross Country National Championships;

(2) achievement of 5 Big Sky Conference Coach of the Year Honors for Men's Cross Country, in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, and 2022; and

(3) achievement of 5 Big Sky Conference Coach of the Year Honors for Women's Cross Country, in 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022; and

Whereas the Lumberjacks bring pride to the State of Arizona and to the entire cross country community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks men's cross country team for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Cross Country National Championship;

(2) recognizes the excellence and dedication of all coaches, support staff, and players whose contributions led to victory in the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's Cross Country National Championship;

(3) celebrates alongside the students and faculty of Northern Arizona University and all fans of the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks cross country team; and

(4) requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) Dr. José Luis Cruz Rivera, President of Northern Arizona University;

(B) Mike Marlow, Vice President for Intercollegiate Athletics at Northern Arizona University; and

(C) Mike Smith, Director of Cross Country and Track & Field at Northern Arizona University.

SENATE RESOLUTION 866—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 2022 AS "NATIONAL CO-OP MONTH" AND COMMENDING THE COOPERATIVE BUSINESS MODEL AND THE MEMBER-OWNERS, BUSINESSES, EMPLOYEES, FARMERS, RANCHERS, AND PRACTITIONERS WHO USE THE COOPERATIVE BUSINESS MODEL TO POSITIVELY IMPACT THE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 866

Whereas a cooperative—

(1) is a business that is owned and governed by its members, who are the individuals who use the business, create the products of the business, or manage the operation of the business; and

(2) operates under the 7 principles of—

(A) voluntary open membership;

(B) democratic control;

(C) owner economic participation;

(D) autonomy and independence;

(E) education, training, and information;

(F) cooperation among cooperatives; and

(G) concern for community;

Whereas cooperative entrepreneurs can be found in almost every economic sector in the United States, throughout all 50 States and territories, and in every congressional district in the United States;

Whereas cooperatives help farmers increase incomes and become more resilient to economic business cycles by working together to plan and prepare for the future, while contributing significantly to the economic activity in the agriculture and food markets of the United States;

Whereas the roughly 2,100 agricultural cooperatives in the United States operate more than 8,000 facilities, employ \$96,000,000,000 in assets, and generate nearly \$204,000,000,000 in business;

Whereas the majority of the 2,000,000 farmers in the United States belong to an agricultural cooperative;

Whereas agricultural cooperatives offer members the opportunity to access the commodity value-added profits throughout the

handling, processing, and distribution chains;

Whereas member-owners in agricultural cooperatives are dedicated to providing the highest quality product for consumers;

Whereas agricultural cooperatives add significant benefits to the economic well-being of rural areas of the United States by providing more than 250,000 jobs with annual wages totaling more than \$8,000,000,000;

Whereas agricultural cooperatives provide resources to their member-owners, such as low-cost supplies, effective marketing, and services;

Whereas farmer members in agricultural cooperatives have the opportunity to pool resources and reinvest profits into the communities of the farmer members;

Whereas the principles of cooperation and the cooperative business model help smallholder farmers organize themselves and gain access to local and global markets, training, improved inputs, and aggregated sales and marketing;

Whereas the cooperative business model provides farmers ownership over their economic decisions, a focus on learning, and a broader understanding of environmental and social concerns;

Whereas the cooperative business model has been used throughout the history of the United States to advance civil rights and to help ensure that all people have equal access to economic opportunity;

Whereas cooperative values promote self-determination and democratic rights for all people;

Whereas the comprehensive global food security strategy established under section 5 of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9304) (commonly known as "Feed the Future") and the Cooperative Development Program of the United States Agency for International Development use cooperative principles and the cooperative business model to advance international development, nutrition, resilience, and economic security;

Whereas the Interagency Working Group on Cooperative Development—

(1) is an interagency group that is coordinated and chaired by the Secretary of Agriculture to foster cooperative development and ensure coordination with Federal agencies and national and local cooperative organizations that have cooperative programs and interests; and

(2) as of the date of introduction of this resolution, had organized 6 meetings;

Whereas the bipartisan Congressional Cooperative Business Caucus unites Members of Congress to—

(1) create a better-informed electorate and a more educated public on the important role that cooperatives play in the economy of the United States and the world;

(2) promote the cooperative business model, because that model ensures that consumers have access to high-quality goods and services at competitive prices and costs that improve the lives of individuals, families, and their communities; and

(3) address and correct awareness challenges among the public and within the Federal Government relating to what cooperatives look like, who participates in cooperatives, where cooperatives are located, and why individuals choose cooperatives;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census, as part of the 2017 Economic Census, asked each business if the business was organized as a cooperative, and the responses of businesses yielded both quantitative and qualitative data on the effects and importance of cooperatives across the economy of the United States;

Whereas, throughout the rural United States, many utility service providers operate as cooperatives and are tasked with the

delivery of public services, such as electricity, water, telecommunications, and broadband, in areas where investor-owned utility companies typically do not operate;

Whereas utility cooperatives have innovated to meet the evolving needs of their member-owners and help rural individuals in the United States prosper;

Whereas electric cooperatives account for more than 33 percent of the United States electric utility industry, and energy cooperatives power over 18,000,000 homes, businesses, and schools;

Whereas there are approximately 260 telephone cooperatives in the United States with total annual revenues of \$3,900,000,000;

Whereas, in the financial services sector, cooperatives, including credit unions, farm credit banks, and other financing organizations that lend to cooperatives, provide numerous benefits to the member-owners of those cooperatives;

Whereas, nationally, approximately 4,800 credit unions serve 134,000,000 members;

Whereas member-owners of cooperatives vote in board elections, and earned profits cycle back into cost-saving programs or return as dividend payments;

Whereas purchasing and shared service cooperatives allow independent and franchise businesses to thrive;

Whereas food cooperatives range in size from small, local buying clubs to multi-store regional giants that compete with chain stores with locations across the United States;

Whereas, in the housing sector, housing cooperatives and resident-owned communities in which members own the building or land—

(1) are an alternative to conventional rental apartments, manufactured home parks, and condominiums; and

(2) empower each resident with ownership and responsibility;

Whereas housing cooperatives have roots dating to the late 1800s and are increasingly becoming a housing alternative for students at colleges throughout the United States;

Whereas shared equity housing cooperatives are a critical option for preserving long-term, affordable housing;

Whereas cooperatives allow residents of manufactured home communities to collectively purchase the land on which they live, providing stability and the opportunity to self-govern;

Whereas, as of 2022, 290 manufactured home communities are cooperatively owned;

Whereas the growth of worker cooperatives in the United States is allowing more workers to own and have greater control over their businesses;

Whereas many small businesses convert to cooperatives when faced with closure or a buyout, ensuring the business can continue to serve its community; and

Whereas the cooperative business model allows business owners to retire and transfer business ownership to employees or consumers, protecting local ownership and supporting local communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of “National Co-Op Month”;

(2) commends the cooperative business model for—

(A) its contributions to the economy;

(B) the jobs it creates; and

(C) its positive impacts on local communities;

(3) expresses confidence in, and support for, cooperatives to continue their successes; and

(4) will be mindful in crafting legislation that affects business models that are not the cooperative business model so that the legislation does not adversely affect the cooperative business model.

SENATE RESOLUTION 867—RELATING TO THE DEATH OF THE ALAN R. PARKER, FORMER STAFF DIRECTOR AND CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS OF THE SENATE

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 867

Whereas Alan R. Parker was born on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in Fort Yates, North Dakota;

Whereas Alan R. Parker was a proud citizen of the Chippewa Cree Nation;

Whereas Alan R. Parker grew up on the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation in Montana, and considered the Rocky Boy Indian Reservation as his home;

Whereas Alan R. Parker was drafted into the United States Army in 1965, achieved the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the United States Army Signal Corps, deployed to Vietnam in 1967, and was awarded a Bronze Star for meritorious service under combat conditions;

Whereas, in 1972, Alan R. Parker graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles School of Law and worked for the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas, in 1974, Alan R. Parker joined the Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico as a staff attorney;

Whereas, in 1975, Alan R. Parker was appointed to the Tribal Government Task Force of the American Indian Policy Review Commission;

Whereas, in 1977, Alan R. Parker was appointed by Senator James Abourezk as the first Native American Chief Counsel of the newly established Temporary Select Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

Whereas Alan R. Parker served as the President of the American Indian National Bank during the period of 1982 to 1987;

Whereas, in 1987, Alan R. Parker was appointed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye to serve as Staff Director of the permanent Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate;

Whereas Alan R. Parker worked to secure passage of the—

(1) Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.);

(2) Public Law 95-341 (commonly known as the “American Indian Religious Freedom Act”) (42 U.S.C. 1996);

(3) Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.);

(4) Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.);

(5) Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5361 et seq.); and

(6) numerous Tribal land and water claims settlement Acts;

Whereas, in 1991, Alan R. Parker established the National Indian Policy Center at George Washington University;

Whereas, in 1997, Alan R. Parker joined the faculty of the Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington, and established the Northwest Indian Applied Research Institute, the first graduate program in Tribal governance;

Whereas, in 2007, Alan R. Parker was appointed as the co-chair of the National Congress of American Indians’ Special Committee on Indigenous Nation Relations and coordinated treaty negotiations to establish the United League of Indigenous Nations;

Whereas, in 2014, Alan R. Parker served as an adjunct faculty member at the Maori Indigenous University, Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiarangi in New Zealand and focused on

the advancement of Indigenous Nations across the Western World;

Whereas Alan R. Parker authored “Pathways to Indigenous Nation Sovereignty in the 21st Century” and “American Indian Identity: Citizenship, Membership and Blood” with Jessie Young and Se-ah-dom Edmo;

Whereas Alan R. Parker was—

(1) a loving husband to his wife of 53 years, Sharon Parker;

(2) a loving father to his children Christina Parker and James Alan Parker; and

(3) a loving grandfather to his grandchildren, Shahndiin Parker, Siale Edmo Parker, Imasees Alan “Little Bear” Parker, and Miyosiwin Elizabeth Parker;

Whereas Alan R. Parker is survived by 4 sisters, 1 brother, and many beloved cousins, nieces, and nephews; and

Whereas Alan R. Parker was a life-long advocate for Native communities and contributed to the design and development of some of the most important laws affirming Tribal sovereignty and the Federal trust responsibility of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Alan R. Parker, former Staff Director and Chief Counsel of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) the Senate respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate—

(A) communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and

(B) transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Alan R. Parker.

SENATE RESOLUTION 868—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2022 AS “SICKLE CELL DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH” IN ORDER TO EDUCATE COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES ABOUT SICKLE CELL DISEASE AND THE NEED FOR RESEARCH, EARLY DETECTION METHODS, EFFECTIVE TREATMENTS, AND PREVENTATIVE CARE PROGRAMS WITH RESPECT TO COMPLICATIONS FROM SICKLE CELL DISEASE AND CONDITIONS RELATED TO SICKLE CELL DISEASE

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. WARREN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WARNOCK, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 868

Whereas sickle cell disease (referred to in this preamble as “SCD”) is an inherited blood disorder that is a major health problem in the United States and worldwide;

Whereas SCD causes the rapid destruction of sickle cells, which results in multiple medical complications, including anemia, jaundice, gallstones, strokes, restricted blood flow, damaged tissue in the liver, spleen, and kidneys, and death;

Whereas SCD causes acute and chronic episodes of severe pain;

Whereas SCD affects an estimated 100,000 individuals in the United States;

Whereas approximately 1,000 babies are born with SCD each year in the United